From Mis. rotton on the part of the witness was frequently mentioned in various looms. Some two dozen women were among the audience. Judging from the laughing looks of these people the trial was in its most attractive stage at this point.

Q. Was there any accusation, insinuation or imputation by Mr. Moulton that you had carnal intercourse with Mrs. Titton?

Objected to.

Mr. Beach—I suppose it competent for the gentleman to ask whether anything was said upon a riven subject, or whether anything more was said upon an introduced subject than has been given by the witness. I beg Your Honor to listen to that question from the records of the stenographer and see how much it required of judgment and conclusion and contradiction on the part of the witness. If the gentleman merely intends or wishes to negative any declaration upon any subject in that interview it is very easy to do it without offensive questions of this character.

Mr. Everts—Read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

Stenographer—"On that night, Mr. Beecher, was

tenographer-'On that night, Mr. Beecher, was Stenographer... On that night, Mr. Beecher, was there by Mr. Moulton any accusation, imputation or insignation that you had had carpal intercourse with Mrs. Titton?"

Mr. Beach... I submit my objection.

Mr. Evarts... I think I can ask the question.

Judge Neilson... I think you can add alterwards...

"ano it so, what did he state?"

Mr. Beach... I object to the question and except to its admission.

Q. How did that arise—at your request or his grestion? A. I don't remember; I only know I

suggestion? A. I don't remember; I only know I Expected him.

Q. Now, the next day was Sunday? A. It was.
Q. The ist day of January. Now, did an intertiew, and where, how and when, occur between fourself and Mr. Moulton? A. After dinner, about three o'clock in the afternoon, on the ist of January; Mr. Moulton came to my house; we repaired together to the study, which is the back room on the third story, looking out over the bay.
Q. Well, sir? A. After the salutations Mr. Moulton introduced the subject of the effect of the mission of the last night upon Mr. Tilton and his feelings.

Q. What did he say? A. He said that it had been

Q. What did he say? A. He said that it had been an eminently wise taing in me to comply with his request and that Mr. Thron was—that he had received it very kindly; words to that effect.

Q. Now, during this interview, Mr. Beconer, how were you and air. Moulton disposed in this apartment? Were you sitting or standing or walking or all of them? A. All ways by turns.

Q. That is, yoursel? A. I sat a part of the time, part of the time I walked and part of the time he sat and part of the time to set and part of the time to sat and part of the time to the stone; I don't remember his walking much.

Q. Now, will you give the interview as far as—will you proceed with the interview as far as you call it to mind? A. Yes, sir; although I can't give it exactly in the order, I will give it in such order as I can remember it—that is, in an order which assists my memory; I think that Mr. Moulton made some allusion, after finishing the immediate subject of the conversation of my returning the retraction; I think he proceeded to speak about Mr. Initon, and about his exaceroated feeling, not asologelically, but, in, nevertheless, courteous explanation of his insistence on me of the last nighe's action, and spoke of the great trouble that had come upon him or The Tracedlersy of Mr. Bowen, or by his misconduct, and said that he thought—Q. Bowen's misconduct, and that it wasn't in numan nature for a man to fose at once his position, and his Investioned, and

misconduct, and that it wasn't in numan nature for a man to lose at once his position, and his reputation, and his live/shood, and not labor unner great excitement, and it was perfectly natural that he should extend that to me if he had reason to think as he did, that I had in some sense assisted in it; that gave rise to a conversation in regard to my whole relation from the 26th, when the latter was brought for me by Mr. Bowen: I told Mr. Moulton that I certainly had been an accessory to some part of the trouble, and that as har as hime lay I thought it was my duty to retrace my step and to ought it was my duty to retrace my step and spologize or to do anything I could to repair the miscarel; that I had time for reflection about the matter; he then went on to say that Mr. Bowen had

mischie; that I had time for reflection about the matter; he then went on to say that Mr. Bowen had dismissed Mr. Thiton upon false accusations, or something to that effect, and that they were lies, and that he could prove them to be lies—many of the enarges that were made.

Q. Mr. Moulton? A. That Mr. Moulton could; he asked me, I think, what Mr. Bowen told me in the interview of the 25th; I gave him a description of that interview, and, as it was then quite fresh, probably more literally and more fully than I have given it here, but to the same general purport; I said that Mr. Bowen had brought that letter, and said that he brought it casually, as a kindness to Mr. Thiton, at his request; then Mr. Moulton said, asing very strong language—expletives—that Mr. Bowen had proved treacherous; that Mr. Bowen mad proved treacherous; that Mr. Bowen had proved the maximum of the charges, and he spoke with emphasis upon that matter; I think he then asked me what Mr. Bowen had charged to me were Mr. Titton's offences; I said that Mr. Bowen had represented to me that Mr. Hiton's opinions were becoming so loose that he found it was injuring, or likely to bujure, the Independent, and he found it necessary to disposessas him of his editorial position and put him in a subordinate position; that up thi that he had never heard a waisper—that is, Mr. Bowen never had—against the moral character of Mr. Titton, but that no sooner was it known that he had represented that he had never heard a waisper—that is, Mr. Bowen never had—against the moral character of that first step charges had been made against Mr. Titton out of that office, and telling him some reason, in the form of a charge a should have done it; I told him, he also said, that as the result of that first step charges had been made against Mr. Thiton of the most shocking character; he instanced one or two cases at Winted, and one in the Northwest, and one somewhere else, I have forgotten where; but stated, as one that was irean in its mind, and with some particularity of detail, an event that occurred in his own office of the Union—the Brooklyn Union; I then told him that it was the—that it was a singular coincidence; I told him—the dence; that there had come to my knowledge, within a very brief period, charges of a similar character; I related to him the interview between me and Bessie lurner; I related to him the interview between me and Bessie lurner; I related to him the interview between me and bessie lurner; I related to him the niterview between me and Mrs. Iston and her mother;

dence; that there had come to my knowledge, within a very brief period, charges of a similar character; I related to him the interview between me and Bessie lutiner; I related to him the interview between me and Mrs. Inton and nor mother; I went into detail about them; I marrated to him that these were current reports, rumors, which now seem to me to gather folce in respect to another person; there was something or considerable of conversation around about that point; Mr. Moulton told me, of his own personal knowledge, many of these stories were laise; that he believed air. Thiton to be a man about that point; Mr. Moulton told me, of his own personal knowledge, many of these stories were laise; that he believed air. Thiton to be a man about that point; Mr. Moulton told me, of his direction, perhaps, nearly an hour, going over the relations of Mr. Thiton's conduct and his standing; I told him, nowever, tout that wasn't the matter that hurt me most; I leit very acutely that I had done wrong even in these respects towards Mr. Thiton, and on its assurances, that Mr. Ilition was biameless in these respects, had brought noon me a sense of wrong that was very hard to bear; if there was anything, I told him, in this earth that I abnorred, it was scandal and talking, tumors about people; that

I mad Kerr Myself Clean Froat them, and that there were lew persons in the world who dare tell me such things, and to find that I had been caught in a simm of that kind myself was very hard for my pride; that I had been caught in a simm of that kind myself was very hard for my pride; that I mad been caught in a simm of that indoved and whose household was to me like my own home, and that it wasn't the way that Mr. Thiton had treated me when I was in adversity; ne dropped everything and went for a service for me because it was my son; it was more than me; he dropped everything and went for a service for me because it was my son; it was more than me; he dropped everything and went for a service for me because it was my son; it was m

wery plain from everything, though I had not suspected it; and that led to some conversation, in which I expressed my doubt of whether this was the first time I had given vent to all my thought and leering; the other interviews had been as it were uiplomatic, but I led that Mr. Moulton was a Friend to both sines, and for the first time I gave air to the pent up feelings that I had; I walked about the room in great agitation and great self-condemnation; I said to him that I could had not conceive of anything for which a man should blaine armself more interly than to infrude upon a household and to be the means of breaking it up; that my idea of friendship and love was that it gave attengta and that I had always supposed that my presence in their family was giving strength to all of them; that it was a beessing to the Caldren, that it was a neipt to his whe in her duties, and that It would have a beneficial influence upon Mr. Thiton

in the long run, and that this came upon me like a thunder clap, and I was amazed and bewildered by it; I taink it was, perhaps, in that relation, where I was somewhat doubting whether it could possibly be true that Mr. Moulton said to me, sitting in his chair, with an intelligent look, "why, there is no doubt about that, Mr. Beecher, Elizabeth Tilton loves your little finger more than she does Mr. Tilton's whole body:" I accepted it; I had no means of contradiction; I said to mysel, "it has been a smouldering fire, burning concaied, and I knew nothing of it;" I felt ashamed to say, "it is not my fault?" I lett rather the impulse, I suppose, which every gentlemen will anderstand, to say, "I should have loreseen I was the oldest man—the cidest person; I was the one that had experience; she was a child; If she hadn't known it, that the tendrils of her affection were creeping up upon me, I ought to have known it," and I expressed myself without measure on that subject; and I alineed in that conversation to the conflict which I had, the sense of the feeling I had always had for her, as for a saintike person, and the conflict which I had, the sense of the feeling I had always had for her, as for a saintike person, and the conflict which I had, the sense of the feeling I had always had for her, as for a saintike person, and the conflict which I had, the sense of the feeling I had had been oroxen down and had to hought those false charges against me, and had taken them back, and was ac ing like one that was bereft of reason, and that the two mages—I could not understand it; much conversation passed backward and forward bearing on this trial; that Mr. Tilton was set against me; that he felt that I was his enemy, that I had done wrong to him in his business relations and that I had sought to undermine his influence in the community; it was the harder because the implication has for the statement) that I had made use or my acquired reputation and my position as

nuence in the community; it was the harder because the implication has or the statement) that I had made use of my acquired reputation and my position as

THE HEAD OF A GREAT CHURCH and my relations to the community, with all those aside from my mere personal action. I had grown to oversandow and injure him; I protested against any such idea; that he had occasion to think that I had done him wrong in the matter of Ar. Bowen I was ashamed to be obliged to admit; that I had done him the intentional wrong in his hamily I deny, but that I had wronged him there was very evident it seemed to me from the present condition and action of Mrs. Thion; well, we went over the same ground a good many times, running out lines and going into something else and that brings us back again, and on the whole Mr. Moulton was very less severe with me than I was with inysell, and at times, as it were, deprecated my own strong language against mysell, and said, as the interview drew toward a close, that If I would only—that if Thion could only hear what he had heard, he was satisfied that it would remove from his mind animosity and the conviction he had that I was seeking his run; I said to him, "State what you see and hear; I nave opened my neart to you;" said he, "Write these statements or some of them to Mr. Thion;" and at iffrst I thought I would, but I was in a whiri and I couldn't; I said—I declined it; "Well," said he, "Write these statements or some of them to Mr. Thion;" and at iffrst I thought I would, but I was in a whire and I couldn't; I said—I declined it; "Well," said he, "Write these statements or some of them to Mr. Thion;" and he sat down to the table; but the couversation didn't stop; I amplified and went on, and finally he said to me, "Well, I will say to him," and ne made something not have time to prepare my not a laking, and he would jot down a memorandum about it, and that went through the whole memorandum; when he had gone through with it it was about five o'clock; on sundays I take tea at five o'clock; in orde

"I COMMIT THIS TO MR. MOULTON IN CONFIDENCE."
and at that stage, I tuink, he gathered the papers
up, made some remarks of gratification and went
down stairs; it was about the time of gas lighting
when he went out, and that ended the interview.

Q. Mr. Beecner, during that interview was this
memorandum read to you or read by you? A.
Neitner.

were many moist eyes in the audience. Shearman and Howard wept profusely.

man and Howard wept profusely.

Q. Was any part of it read to you or by you?

A. No part of it; it was the last thing that was done.

Q. (Showing paper)—Say if that is the writing which you put upon the sheet? A. I think that is, sir.

Q. Now, this memorandum of Mr. Moulton's, when did you next see it? A. In court here.

Q. At this trial? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when did you next see what purported to be any copy of it, either in print or it writing, or partial copy? A. I think, perhaps, in the Bowen letter, in the summer of 1874.

Q. But the paper itself or whole copy of it, you have answered distinctly; when first did you see or know oi, see or read, or hear read, any copy of this whole paper? the paper itself you never saw until this trial? A. No, sir; never.

Q. When did you ever first see or know of the full text or what purported to be the full text of this paper? A. Not until the summer of 1874.

Q. Not until the publications of the last summer?

A. No, sir.

Q. As a part of some of the proceedings of last summer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a part of some of the proceedings of last summer? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Beach—Let me have that Mr. Evarts, please. Mr. Evarts landed him the paper and resumed the examination, as follows:—

Q. During this conversation of this day did Mr. Moulton lay before you the condition of misiortune and disaster in which Mr. Thiton and his affairs were placed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give as near as you can what he thus depicted to you? A. He spoke of Mr. Thiton as being a min of great ability and of great reputation, standing among the highest in the land, and that he had suddenly by the ili will or the misconduct of Mr. Bowen been precipitated from, perhaps, the of Mr. Bowen been precipitated from, perhaps, the PROUDEST POSITION A LITERARY MAN COULD ASPIRE

of Mr. Bowen been precipitated from, perhaps, the PROUDEST POSITION A LITERARY MAN COULD ASPIRE TO, and that he had not simply lost that place, but lost it under circumstances that damaged his reputation; and that not only had the means of his reputation; and that not only had the means of his reputation, or rather not only had the means of influence gone with his reputation, but that suddenly, with a large family upon his hands, or an expensive family, or some word to that effect, his means were cut off, and that he had no prospect in life except to rebuild; all the accustomed avenues were suddenly shut up to him; he then said the man had no nome to which he could hall back; that there was discord, there were allenations, and that he had not only thus lost his public position, but his domestic position was also stormed; he described the condition of his hamily, with the little children piteously.

Q. During this interview was anything said by Mr. Moulton as to your blaming yourself more than you ought? A. Yes, sir; on several occasions he said he thought I was putting it too strong; that the matter wasn't so severe as I had laid it upon myself; he thought that the lamily relationship might with kindly care be repaired.

Q. Du be, when you were stating to him what you undershood to be the fault or misiortine from your connection with his family affairs, Say that it was anything different or other than what you stated if A. (empastically) No, sir; no, sir; he did not; it wasn't a condemnatory interview, it was a sympathetic and most iriendly interview between him and me; there was nothing in his tone, nothing in his manner, nor in his languare, charges that savored of that.

Q. What point or aim did he have in the interview, as you understood?

Mr. Fuilerton—No; what did he say? what did

charges that savered on aim did he have in the inverQ. What point or aim did he have in the inverview, as you understood?
Mr. Fullerton—Xo; what did he say? what did
he say? That is objected to.
By Mr. Evaits—Q. How did he express himself
in regard to any object or result of the interview?
A. He was laboring to bring to pass such a reconclimation between Mr. Thiton and me, such a cetter
understanding, each of the other, as should avail
for the peace of that family and for the restoration of Mr. Thiton to prosperity and to good
name.

Did Mr. Moulton attempt or offer any explanation of Miss bessie Turner's story? A. Yes, though not at as much length as he did at subsequent interviews.

Q. Well, that day? A. I was trying to prevent

Q. Well, that day? A. I was trying to prevent the fuller form it my mind, but he said it was a harmiers ining—misunderstood by the calid; site was a mere child and she did not understand; if she had teen left to herself she would not have put any such interpretation upon it.

Q. Well, did he name anybody else as having indamed? A. He did.

Q. who did he say? Mrs. Morse.

Q. Did you say anything in this interview with Mr. Mediton about your feeling or thinking that you ought to write to Mr. Bowen? A. I did, sir.

Q. What was that? A. I told him the result of the conversation that was passing that passed, between him and me on the scories that had been told by me to Mr. Bowen, and on his assurance of the falseness of them I said I jett I was bound to call them back—at any rate that they should not stand on any statements I had made, and I would do it mimediately.

minediately. Evaris—That letter, I think, is in evidence. Fullerton—Yes, sir. Evarts—That was written the next day.

Fullerton—No, sir; no, sir.
Fullerton—No, sir; no, sir.
Evarts—It is in evidence, is it not?
Fullerton—Yes, sir.
Fullerton—He 3d.
Fullerton—January 2.
Wilness—I wrote it early next morning.
Well, next morning you wrote the letter? A.
sir.

es, sir. Mr. Evarts—it is Exhibit No. 3. (Aiter a pause)

Mr. Evarts—It is Exhibit No. 3. (After a pause)
There are two threes here.
Mr. Aboutt—On page 66 of the pamphlet,
Examination continued:—
Q. (Snowing the book of the testimony) Mr.
Beecher, just 1008 at the testimony; it is convenient to find. There (pointing), there is the
first part of the letter, and there is the rest of it;
the debate in the —— A. I don't need to read the

debate.

O. No. sir; just read and see if that is the letter which you spoke of intending to write and siter-ward did write. There, there's the letter. This is the orast, I suppose, reproduced? Mr. Morris—Reproduced? Mr. Evaris—Jes, you offered in evidence. Mr. Morris—We produced it. Mr. Evaris—It was taken from Mr. Moulton's

Mr. Evaris (to the witness)—You said, "After using it he was either to use it or burn it;" what use and with whom? A. The understanding between its war.

tween us was—
Mr. Beach—One moment, Mr. Beecher. I insist
that you shall state what was said, or the sub-

stance of it.

By Mr. Evarts—What use was spoken of by him?

A. He said he wished to make a memorandum, from which he could represent my feelings as he then perceived them to Mr. Thiton, for which purpose he wished me to write, but I declined, and then he suggested that he would take a memorandum of noints, which he would expound to him. Q. Yes; now, when he left what was the hour of tay? How was the light, was the gas lit, or—?

Not in the study, Not in the room where you were? A. No,

Q. And was the sun set? A. I don't know; I don't know about that; it was midwinter, and I only know the hour by the fact that my five o'clock tea be!! rang. q. Now, was there any further statement in regard to buts paper, its preservation, its return, or its use made during that interview than you have stated? A. I timik not.

Q. During this interview, Mr. Beecher,

Q. During this interview, Mr. Beecher,
WAS THE WORD "CRIME" USED
either by yoursel or Mr. Moulton in reference to
any conduct of yours? A. No, sir.
Q. And was there anything said at that conversation, either oy Mr. Moulton or yoursell, in
regard to any reparation you were ready to make,
than as you have stated, for the wrongs and misfortunes, as you expressed it?
Mr. Beach—One moment; what was the question?

Mr. Evarts-It was quite a long one. Mr. Beach—Mr. Stenographer, will you please rend the question? (The question was read.) The Witness—Nothing that I remember; have The Witness-Nothing that I remember; have you asked me whether there was anything—you say anything other than I had already stated?

Q. Anything said in regard to the reparation for misfortune in Mr. Tilton's affairs or lamily, that you were ready to make except the wrong and misfortune as you had stated it? A. I don't still understand you quite; whether you mean whether anything more than what I have stated that I would do was stated, or whether I would do something about other wrongs?

anything more than what I have stated that I would do was stated, or whether I would do something about other wrongs?

Q. That is all? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Moulton on this Sunday say to yon, or did you say to Mr. Moulton on this Sunday, that Elizabeth Tilton had sent for you to come to her house, and told you that she believed that your relations were wrong, and you told her, or you told Moulton that you told her, or you told Moulton that you told her, if you believe these relations wrong then they shall be terminated; and did you then tell Moulton that you prayed with her, prayed to God with her for help to discontinue your sexual relation? A. No, sir; I made a statement in respect to that visit of July; I said to Mr. Moulton, in reterence to the allegation that had been made by Mr. Tilton, that in the July preceding a conversation between his whe or long statement, somewhat similar to the one made in becember, had occurred, and that when I went to see her in August, at her sickness, there was no word or hint, or any such thing said to me; that it was a matter of depression and mental troucle, and that it taked with her and prayed with her, as I would with any other pairshioner, and I marveiled it there had been any such statement that I got no word of to remit of it.

Q. Was there any other alusion to
AN OCCASION OF FRAYER

between you and Mrs. Tilton than that you have now given? A. I don't know, but I may have said that I prayed with her when I went down to see her at her mother's, but I don't remember that I did; it is quite possible.

Q. Was anything said by you or in your hearing

her at her mother's, but I don't remember that I did; it is quite possible.

Q. Was anything said by you or in your hearing by Mr. Moulton on that Sunday that was of the nature of this statement, that you and sae prayed for help to discontinue your sexual relations? A. There was no such thing whatsoever, in any manner or shape, by Mr. Moulton or any other human being. (Applause.)

At this point the Court adjourned the eleven o'clock on Monday morning.

THE PAY OF THE JUBORS. At the meeting of the Kings county Board of Supervisors last evening Supervisor Fisher presented a resolution approving of the bill now besented a resolution approving of the bill now betore the Legislature to increase the pay of jurors
in all cases extending ninety days or more. Supervisor Fisher said, in support of the resolution,
that the bill was approved by Judge Neison. A
motion by Sapervisor Stilweil, that the word
"disapprove" be inserted in the resolution instead
of the word "approve" was carried by a vote of
21 to 16. The resolution was then withdrawn by
Supervisor Fisher.

BROTHER BEECHER AT PRAYER.

GREAT JAM AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH LAST EVEN-ING.

Mr. Beecher was present at the Plymouth church prayer meeting last evening, as is his custom, and he was never in better humor. The large lecture room was densely crowded, and many people had to go away because of the crush. At twenty minutes past seven o'clock the 'distinguished defendant" appeared at one of the side doors, and at once proceeded to the platform, where he sat down in a rollicking, free and easy sort of style. He beamed on the audience in a pleasant way, and called out, "868." Several of the ungodly ones present evidently thought the great Plymouth pastor was about to deal a little game of keno, but it was a hymn he meant.

It should be mentioned that Mr. Seconer's son, Henry, and Mr. Scoville, his son-in-law, joilowed the distinguished pastor to the platform and seated themselves on a couple of camp chairs just be-

hind him.

At the conclusion of the singing Mr. Beecher designated Brother Hill to lead in prayer, where-upon that gentleman responded in a lervent appeal to the Most High in behalf of Plymouth church and her beloved paster.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.
After more hymn-singing and a prayer by Mr. Halliday Mr. Beecher spoke as fellows:-

I received a letter, which I will read to you :-

Halilday Mr. Beccher spoke as fellows:—

I received a letter, which I will read to you:—

Dean Siz—No doubt you will be surprised to see yourself addressed by a person from this part of the world, but I am impressed that you has something for me to do. Now I want you to ask he lord if there is anything he has for his handmanden to do that she may be permitted to act. I colleve I have been 'ried so as by fire for this purpose.

This is from an lillterate person, and yet it represents a very great mistake. It is one of the incidental dangers of the general course of religious discipline. The idea that the end of Christians is to join a condrch and thereafter to be recipients, is most perficious. He is to be a laworer. It is the custom in revivals of religion, especially toose conducted with great energy, to emphasize its, and in uch a way as hat it overaces and gives persons an idea that because they are Christians they have got to put out, go somewhere, do something. That is not the generic, the primary duty. If you were living in meanenism, and were enlightened by the grace of God, it would be your covious duty to make known the truth of God, but we are brought up in a religious nousehold. But for every person who is converted to suppose he must in any way be a preacher; that he must run across the street and admonish that old man—this idea is seldom useful; if jars on the sense of propriety.

But every being has something to do. Work by being mistead of speaking. If you are a Christian, sinic, sing, smile, do good. To

STAND WHERE YOU ARE
and be Christ-like is the first generic duty of everypody. The doing of your duty where you are will show but will show her the way. Yes, God mas a great deal for her to do, see is to be meek, and gentle, and cheerful, and happer of your ordinary duty. But i am asked here to pray god in behalf of this person, that it God has anything for her to do He will show her the way. Yes, God mas a great deal for her to do, see is to be meek, and gentle, and cheerful, ann happy, and tru

have the

GIFT OF CONSOLATION.

This is a gift to be conscientiously used. Some have the gift of speech and are to become public speakers. If you are of a silent, grum nature, though I know that religion is essentially cheerful, it is not bigoted, and if a man is a Constain he has a right to be sober. If you are dry, enjoy

archive. That is the letter. I suppose that is the draft, Mr. Bowen would have the original.

The Witness—I was going to say, I doubted if I sent this.

Mr. Mortis—That is not the one that was sent.

Mr. Evaris—That is the draft or copy. (To witness)—In your handwriting? A.—Yes, sir.

Q. Drait or copy of the letter you sent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When Mr. Moulton went off—; before he went off with this memorandum which he had made, was anything said by him about his burning or returning it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was that? A. He said—; treated it as a mere memorandum to be read, and said after he uses, it is evolid either return it to me or burn it.

Q. Was it taken from you after that slatement by him? A. Yes, sir; well, excuse me—

Q. I meant taken away from the house? A. It never was in my hands; he had it in his possession all the time, and made that remark concerning it before he left.

Q. And the use of it, with whom and to what end was it stated to be? A. It was to remove from Mr. Thiton's mind the impression that i was indifferent to lifs wellare and that I was to limical to him.

Q. And was it to be used otherwise or with anybody else?

Mr. Beach—I sudmit, sir—

Judge Neilson—What was said, if anything?

Mr. Evaris (to the witness)—You said, "After using it he was either to use it or burn it:" what

NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

A REMARKABLE SCENE-REMINISCENCES BY THE VENERABLE FATHER BOEHM. The exercises of the Newark Methodist Confer-

ence at Jersey City yesterday were opened with prayer by Dr. Macabe. Bishop Bowman then conducted the communion services. Memorial papers and obituary notices were read, in which the Rev. William Kelly and the Rev. John Haplon were alluded to in terms of high eulogy.

A remarkable and most edifying scene next took place. The venerable Father Bochm, who is now within a few weeks of his one hundredth birthday, entered the church, and escorted to a chair specially made and presented to him. Bishop Janes arose and said he had seen the most prominent men of the times since John Quincy Adams' Presidency, both in this and other countries, but he regarded it as the most distinguished honor of his life to have made the acquaintance of the venerable "Father in Christ" who had just appeared in their midst. The certificates of the venerable Father as a preacher were then read. The first was granted by the Dorchester circuit on January 5, 1800. He was first confirmed in his work as a preacher by the Methodist Episcopal Conference on the 16th of June in the same year. Five years afterward he was appointed eider by the Philadelphia Conference. As soon as the reading of the certificates was concluded there was a brief pause. This extraordinary missionary then addressed the Conference in this manner:—I feel very dependent and I trust you will offer up your prayers to God that I may be assisted in proclaiming once more His truth. The words to which I will refer you will be found in the Book of Natum, first chapter and seventh verse—"The Lord is good, a stronghold in the day of trouble, and he knoweth them that trust in him." There is a little difference in the rendering of this passage in the German, whom an as it, "The Lord is good in his long-suffering tenderness and in his mercy manifested to a supply our needs and remove our troubles. I bless God for His goodness that I was early led to give myself to him and devote myself to his service. My time is now short, and I soon must go the way of the whole earth, but I will meet you in that world above. In 1809 I crossed from Newark. But now what a change is visible, and we ought to be thankful.

Father Boehm concluded by invoking a blessing on the Coulerence. The Rev. Mr. Wakely, of New escorted to a chair specially made and presented to him. Bishop Janes arose and

thankul.

Father Boehm concluded by invoking a blessing on the Conference. The Rev. Mr. Wakely, of New York, then reviewed the labors of the old pastor, who had attended conferences in India, China and other remote regions of the globe.

SHARKEY.

WILL HE BE BROUGHT TO THIS CITY?-THE PLAN OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The question as to whether Sharkey, the murderer, is to be brought back to this city seems to be involved in a great deal of mystery. It was generally supposed that he was to have been brought here on the steamer which left Havana last Tuesday, but it turned out that be had not been taken to Havana from Santiago de Cuba when the steamer lett. Two of the assistant district attorneys lest this city in the early part of the present week,

this city in the early part of the present week, ostensibly for their health; but it is now generally believed that toey went to Havana with a certified copy of Sharkey's conviction, so as to give a certain formality to the proceedings which the Spanish authorities instituted for his extradition. When he arrives here every precaution is to be taken to prevent anything like a rescue, which, it is said, some of his irrends have threatened to attempt. District Attorney Phelps has made all the necessary arrangements for his safe reception, and it is quite probable that it Sharkey is taken from havana at all he will be safely lodged in the Tombs before any one other than the officials here who are interested in his capture has really learned of the arrival of the vessel which will bring him. It may be as well just here to state that the general government has not taken any action in the case whatever, and that it was District Attorney Phelps who took the first measures looking to the return of Sharkey. It will be remembered that the fellow escaped, pending an argument on a writ of error before the Supreme Court, General Term, a stay of proceedings having aiready been granted. To this writ, owing to Sharkey's audden departure, the District Attorney Phelps low escaped, pending an argument on a writ of error before the Supreme Court, General Term, a stay of proceedings having already been granted. To this writ, owing to Sharkey's sudden departure, the District actorney made no return. When he comes back the argument will, of course, take place, and it is said that the friends of Sharkey yesterday retained one of the firm to which Mr. Beach, now engaged in the Beecher case, belongs, to take charge of the case. It is more than likely that Davies, the detective, when he does get Sharkey back to Havana, will, with the aid of the police authorities, Keep his presence in the city a secret until he is ready to sail with him. It is understood that the steamer which is to bring him to this port will be met several miles out from Sandy Hook by a sailing vessel, to which the prisoner will be transferred. This plan, it is believed, will effectually prevent his friends from learning when he will arrive in the city.

LIZZIE STERN'S DEATH.

Coroner Croker resumed the inquest in the case of Lizzle Stern yesterday forenoon at Bellevue Bespital. Very little additional information was obtained, however, as but lew witnesses were examined

The first one called was Dr. Frank A. Morrell, the ambulance surgeon who removed the woman from the station house to the boat. He testified that he found the cabin cold and saw no evidence of fire anywhere about the vessel. He said he took all necessary steps to make the patient com-

of fire any where about the vessel. He said he took all necessary steps to make the patient comfortable, and left her in charge of a doctor and nurse. Dr. D. A. Kitchen, chief physician of Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, testified that the deceased came there on the 9th of March and that on the 22n she asked for a pass to visit the city, saying that she did not expect to be confined for several days; he gave ner a pass.

To the Coroner—I have no legal right to detain any patient who desires to leave the Island, but I have generally advised them not to go.

Peter Standish, captain of the hight watch at Believue Huspital, testified:—I drove the ambulance that carried Lizzie Sten from the Seventeenth precinct station to Believue; I carried her in my arms from the ambulance to the boat and placed ner in the cabin; Dr. Murray arrived soon after and took char,e of the patient; the cabin appeared to be warm and comortable; I then leit and did not see Dr. Murray again until about six A. M., when he asked me who made up the medicine I had brought; I told min I did not know, and asked him It there was any trouble, when he fold me that the woman was dead.

Mirs. Stern, mother of the deceased, testified:—I live at No. 58 Ridge street, but my daughter did not live with me for the last five months; I saw her across the way the day before she went to the Island and alterward saw her noony on the boat.

Caroline Slater sworn:—I am a prisoner and lived on the dock; I do the work on the least of the light of th

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

John Powers, a keeper at the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, who, under the same of "Conroy," was charged with having caused the death of

SPRING FASHIONS.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The Semi-Annual Display of the Modistes.

The Modistes.

Latest Styles and Materials—What a Few Days of Sunshine Brought Forth.

The month of March is generally supposed to be devoted to the fair sex and to determine what to wear and from two wear is for the spring and multimeter than the modister of the fair sex and to determine what to wear and from two two is to free the modiste and her customer to defer discussion on this all important supject until the representation of our discussion is a thing of the supposed to be devoted to the fair sex and to determine what to wear and from two war is for the spring compelled to modiste and her customer to defer discussion on this all important subject until the representative floral mooth, sunny April. Now that the winter of our discontaint is at lates over and Broad war is no longer a Sinugh of Despond, the freshest of maders temped forts to geldelons suscending the sundaint of the control of the devote of the fair sex and to determine what is no longer a Sinugh of Despond, the freshest of the fair sex and to determine what is no longer a finish of the sex and the sundaint of the sex and the sex a

cuiline); the dancing curis or deftly woven braid, the flushed check, not always the work of art alone; the elastic, springy step, and the gealeral rejuvenated air of the lair ones, are indications, sure and indisputable, of the advent of spring. They form a picture sketched by nature, and all the modisic can do is to frame it appropriately. Now, when the very

Flowers of the Field,

the garden and woodiand are shyly peeping forth, after their long, forced seclusion, with harsh winder as their failer, and are trembling with anxiety about their spring folicis and colors, and a rivary exists as to which will first greet the sunthe great critic of the foral kingdom—who presides at the spring opening of nature's loveliest children, it behooves the sisters of the field belies—the fair sex—to ascertain what is proper to wear for the next haif dozen months. There was no use in attempting to solve the problem beneath cloudy skies and to encounter oceans of slish and muds and leaps of snow, when the modes determined upon a lew weeks ago might be changed or modified belore the purchaser had a change to wear them. The per-istent reluctance of winter to relinquish his sceptre to the youngest daughter of the year, and the philosophical indifference to their duties shown by the pesus of the metropolis, the Street Cleaning Commissioners, have had a disastrous effect upon those establishments which make the adornment of the female form a special business. A bonnet that, a month ago, wou day the election of the search of the state of the state of aught derogatory to taste or elegance, is now condemned, because new styles have sprung up in the meantime. Houses which announced in the usual seductive language the "positively latesty fashions from Paris are now at work remodelling what, a menth ago, was hew, but, alas! now is old fashioned. Such is fashion, and so evanescent

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Although American women are proverbially glited with taste and refluement, yet they have been for years past

DEVOYED SLAVES TO THE DIGTATES OF PASHION, as represented by loreign modistes. They have emancipated themselves at last, and such an amendment to the constitution of fashion must be bailed with delight. The old theory of opening way, March 21, which was supposed to be as fixed and irrevocacle as the laws of the Medes and Persians, has been also broken by the tardiness of the season. But now, since Old Probabilities has consented to be good humored, not only are spring tollets to be seen in all their loveliness, but there are dainty summer raiment on exhibition, hints of sloping lawns, croquet parties, siy directions in the Park, moonlight rhapsodies to too wining ears, seashore ramoles and mountain wanderings. All fresh attempts at novelties in costumes are eagerly sdopted so long as they are pretty, elegant and becoming; yet the difference in the present styles from those of last season is rather in quality than in kind. The fashions may be said to be "mulvidualized" rather than chinged. A lady now prefers her costume arranged as a mode rather than strictly à la mode, flence, while we still have the "cuirass" proper used for both house and street wear, the various modifications of it, to suit individual tastes and necessities, are almost inhumerable. One style, pernaps the simplest, known as the "Ninetle," is sleeveless, slightly pointed back and front, and has a nairrow "French" back, without side forms, and is to be lastened in the back. This style is youthful. In any continuous parties of the parties. The fagina" has a plane, round "cuirass" front, but the back has very high side forms.

and very generally occoming. The "Regina" has a piann, round "cutrass" from but the back has very high side forms, and is cut in Marguerite siyle, with the plaits that are let in a lew inches below the waist line disposed in a novel manner, so as to give a pointed effect. This cut is particularly becoming to figures inclined to embonpoint. The "Cordelia" might be selected for the same reason, as it has the "cutrass" iront, slightly pointed, and the back has double side icrms, the second ones carried up to the shoulder seams. This is a lavorite cut for all fitted garments this season, as it imparts the siender, long-waisted effect which is at present demanded. Another flustrated of the same idea is ide "faciline" baque, which is deeply pointed with aligned add for mis carried up a therite back. Any of the above can be used either for costumes of tollets, the trumming being varied to ant the goods, and each has its own appropriate and individual style of colar, or revers and sleeve.

VERY STYLISH BASQUES

to be worn for evening tollets are the "Luella" and the "Armour," the former arranged with sashes and the latter very long and pointed in iront, reaching slimest as low as a polonaise, but very short and pointed in the back and having double slose forms.

For tollets elaborately trimmed skirts have the preference over overskirts and the designs are almost as numerous as the persons to wear them. They are cut very narrow and gored, and the trimmings are designed to give a plain effect in iront and at the sloses, and some, out not ali, are bought of the same and overskirts and it has a double which simulates a bugget of plant from the "Princess" train is especially desirable, being novel in cut and especially desirable, being novel in cut and especially desirable, being novel in cut and especially desirable, or surrous and ported in the back, in the propose preferance not being quite so narrow nor so pounced at the back, in the propose preferance of shape and the propose preferance of shape are draped either with

On the bust, and has a high collar at the throat.
The "Lynette" is better suited to lace, or insertion and velvet, or ribdn. The "jacket" fiche forms a basque, and is very dressy and stylisa and the "Marte Antoinette" has lost none of its former pressige.

Jouvin, Sixteentu street; Mine. Pion, Thirty-lourik stiect.

A STROLL THROUGH THE REALMS OF PASHION.

A. I. Stewart & Co. had a display of spring and summer goods on exhibition this week, which evinced taste, variety and ricaness. The millinery department was prouse of the latest styles of hais, and in those regions of the vast house were the dressmaker holds sway hundreds of beautiful costumes were to be seen. Lord & Taylor's mas been crowded during the week with ladies desirous of judging for themselves the beauty of the street, carriage and evening dresses so liberally displayed in the costume department and of the delicate specimens of millinery framed in glass cases on a lower floor.

Elegant in the extreme are the bonnets and round hats of Mile. Beaunin on Broadway. Antique shas adorn the nue chips in delicate colors of gray and ecru, blending in shades so exquisite that they seem ethercal. The say blues, the clondy grays and the wood browns are all arranged on the shapes of "Le Violet," "Le Taub," "Four le Nh." The wooddawn mats are the most popular of the season, and among the most notice-able is one with a daring brim of peacock leather lace and a lace crown frimmed with a deficate shade of green velvet and white silk. A flue wreath of the most exquisitely shaded flowers forms the face trimming, and completes one of the most recherch of the many elegant bonnets dispayed this season. Another was composed of lack chip trimmy with the new shades of ecru and ponceau. Loops of the silk and feathers of the smost recherch of the many elegant bonnets dispayed this season. Another was composed of lack chip trimmy with the new shades of ecru and ponceau. Loops of the silk and feathers of the same shade were jauntily adjusted on the crown; this style was termed the Darling.

At Mine, Snedden's we noticed many novel features in

imported bonners and round hars. The most celebrated Parisian houses were well represented, chapeaux from Virot, Mantel & Inerese, Cazalong, Mognier and others. Among them was one from Virot named "La Glorre". This is of the new round shape and gives the wearer's head the appearance as it surrounced by a balo of glory, hence the suggestive name. The material was white chip trimined with ecru of the new brocaded material, carried in foliog around the crown and fastened to it at the back by a superbly shaded imposin wing, finished with two long ends of cardinal rothon. The fact garniture was composed of a wreath of popping, marguerites and ity arranged in a most annual manner. This chapeau is especially suited to marguerites and ivy arranged in a most income manner. This chapean is especially suited to a brunette of the languishing, Andalustan type of beauty. Another, a genuine chef-drawers appropriately termed "La Printanière," was a white chip, with a scarr of cream white brocaded silk colled around the crown, with a seather of the same tint at the side, fastened with an augustic. The face trimming is of blue silk, of a new shade, in which is placed a wreath of cream and office in which is placed a wreath of cream and office in harmony of colors and general effect. This chapeau is from the celebrated Turée of Paris. We also noticed the new, jaunty, sailor-ince als, called

in narmony of colors and general circle. This chapeau is from the celebrated Turée of Paris. We also noticed the new, jaunity, sallor-ine mat, called the "Matelot." This is a chapeau suited to the seaside and watering places, and gives to the fair wearer a same souce like air. This was a black chip, trimmed with the new shade, cailed "la the front and carried around to one sloe, with a cluster of shaded roses at the other. The lact gray chip, trimmed with sike of he same line," A slives gray chip, trimmed with sike of he same line—a very attractive color—had a front orne, with siver gray leathers, in the form of a wreath, dotted at intervals with moss roseouds.

At Terry's, on Broadway, was an elegant display of connets, round hats and misses' and children's hats. Almong the latter was a wante chip trimmed with a light shade of pink and white, and ornamented with an ostrich tip and flowers; also on exhibition was a very elegant hat made of his sik, the shape resembling somewhat the Normandy, having long streamers and a wreath of hites falling down behind. A bonnet of white chip trimmed with delicate pink and gream white, with two elegant ups laining gracefully over the crown, also attracted attention. The front was faced with pink sik and a wreath of longet-menous. It was the most elegant hat on exhibition and with pink sik and a wreath of longet-menous. It was the most elegant hat on exhibition and which pink and white him faced with him were and decorated with a wide brim faced with bine and decorated with a wide brim faced with bine and decorated with a wide brim faced with bine and decorated with a wide brim faced with him were particularly noticeable. Meadonny, in Fourteenth street, exhibited some

in the minime in vogene, and are work very long. The company and the state of the and the continuous in vogeness and the very long that the continuous in the continuous and the continu